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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO ONE WHO MEDITATED SUICIDE.

Thou wretch, whose anguish wastes away,
Whose hollow cheek is taken
That angel-peace makes not her stay
With thee, the lost and broken;
Thou shudd'ring at the many pangs
That weary ones inherit;
Miser with relentless fangs
Hath fasten'd on thy spirit.
Too weak to bear the petty strife
And vanish by enduring;
Wilt thou, a recreant, rush from life,
Remorse, unknown, ensuring?
The secret strings that have their birth
In kindness, wilt thou sever,
And snap the cords that link to earth,
Aye, rudely and forever?
Alas, rash one! dost thou dare
The torch of life to snuff?
Whereon is left the matchless grace,
The dignity of heaven?
Exist not ties to bind thee still
To those of thy own nature?
Impious duties to fulfil
Unto thy great Creator?
Behold, there is a heart that beats
Whose pulse to thine is beating;
And dost thou not possess a part
In childhood's guiltless greeting?
Sawst thou a suffering hand in need
To do the deed that's stealing;
And how, the bright enchantress here,
Her rainbow is revealing.
Tis sad, in sorrow's bitter doom
This gloom, cold world to cumber;
Yet who, within the silent tomb,
Unseen, would seek a slumber?
O, thou, the friend of my lot,
Who gav'st and who hast taken;
In this sad more, but leave me not
Thus lonely to forsaken.

X. Y. X.

"It is in vain that we would calmly gaze on such
As smile upon us—the heart must leap kindly back
to kindness."
Thou! bright to the eye is the sunshine of spring,
To the heart of the mourner no peace can it bring;
For deeper—far deeper—are smiles that can charm,
From lips that are lovely, and hearts that are warm.
We gaze on the stars mid the azure of heaven,
When Luna to evening a softness has given;
Yet the bosom of feeling they cannot delight,
Like the soul that is pure, and the eyes that are bright.
With these we can smile—the remembrance of
care
Will vanish awhile—for a magic is there;
More sweet than the bloom of the daffodil or the grove.
Are the bright beaming glances of those we can
love.

S. L. V. I. A.

TO—
The sunny gleam that o'er the brow
Of fearless woman sweeps,
Like dew drops shining on driven snow,
That rests on Andros' cheek;
It glitters with a radiant smile, a smile that
seems to breathe
Hope thro' the soul—'tis woman's smile—the means
but to deceive—
Thus brand'd a radiance on the brow,
And thus thy guide hath provid' it now.

The soothing tone that softly flows
From those deep ruddy cheeks,
Where rose and lily colors glow
Like pearls in crimson wells;
Oh! did they only charm in truth—did music only
come
From those rich folds of fragrant youth, how
sweet were music's home—
But 'tis not thus—thou know'st it well,
My breaking heart's deep pangs do tell.

The glance of beauty sheds a light,
A light of burning flame,
Thou glances the soul where feelings bright
Deep passion's very product,
But ah! that glance how oft it is the prelude of
a shade
Which o'er the eye gleam of bliss the change—
Love's shade has made—
Thus hath it been between thee and me,
Thy smile was but hypocrisy.

The sunny gleam, the thrilling tone,
The glance that seem'd to melt,
Captivity from her fiery throne,
Have all alike, been dead;
By thee, to him whose reason lost, in love's o'er-
whelming maze,
In passion's whirlpool long was tost, feeling its
sweet bliss—
But this is past—and now I see
Thy charms in all their reality.

OSMYN.

Mid rose the moon o'er hill and tower,
And silver'd with its brightest beams
Each fairy haunt and favorite bower
That lay on Asolan's winding stream—
There with thought of care to harm me,
How often with the maid I lay,
When all around combined to cheer me,
On its flowery banks I've roved.
In those sweet days of expectation,
When hopes beat high within my breast,
(Alas! how short was their duration.)
To thee was every thought addressed.
But thou art dead, and with thee flows
Has every joy and hope of gladness,
Every charm I lov'd to call my own,
And now there's naught for me but sadness.

Mid rose the moon when last I wander'd
Alone and sad by Asolan's stream,
O'er joys that then were down I ponder'd,
Joy that have vanished like a dream.

A. E. B.

IRELAND.

Answer to a geographical question imported
what is Ireland?

O'er the glad surge of Neptune's blue domain,
Cradled on rocks, proud Ireland rears her
plain,
Moss-crested tow'rs of ocean's wizard scene,
Her landscape wakes, enrob'd in fragrant
green;
Her verdant hills and flow'ry valleys rise,
Beneath the fresh umbrella of the skies,
Where seasons strew their gifts with lavish
hand,
On Erin, second Eden's bounteous land—
A Rome, in Bards; a Sicily, in Fleece;
In Metals, a Peru; in Books, a Greece;
Great by the Palemon, greater by the Pen,
And rich beyond comparison in men.
Surcharg'd with fruit, her wildest forest nods,
Her springs present a beverage fit for gods,
Her heavens weep spices from their gorgeous
store,
Her golden bowels teem with yellow ore.
Gay Nature's form luxurates, where she
yields
The shadowy scene of Ceres' yellow fields,
And ranks of flowers in the valley rise;
Where Zephyr loves to breathe his am'rous
sighs,
Pale evening, when she leaves their pallet
dear,
She, as she flits away, a parting tear;
E'en night's charmed shade treads lightly o'er
the sod,
The masterpiece of Nature and of God.

JERUSALEM.

THE MORALIST.

A delicate child, pale and prematurely worn,
was complaining, on a hot morning, that
the poor dew drops had been too hastily
snatched away, and not allowed to glitter on the
flowers, like other happier dew drops, that live
the whole of the day through, and sparkle in the
moonlight, and through the morning, on-
wards to noon-day. "The sun," said the
child, "has chased them away in his heat, or
swallowed them up in his wrath." Soon af-
ter came rain, and a rainbow; whereupon his
father pointed upwards, "See," said he,
"there stand thy dew drops gloriously re-
surrect, a glittering jewelry in the Heavens;
the cloud's twinkles on them no more. By
this, my child, thou art taught, that what
withers on earth blossoms again in Heaven." Thus
the father spoke, and knew not that he
spoke prefiguring words; soon after the deli-
cate child, with the morning brightness of his
early vision, was enshaded, like a dew-drop,
into Heaven.

FROM A SERMON OF S. F. JARVIS, D. D. Rector
OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DORSET.

The wind is invisible, and superior to our
control. We know nothing of its existence
and its operations, but by its effects. We
see clouds driven by its force; we hear
it sighing among the leaves of the forest; we
feel its refreshing coolness. Sometimes it
seems to be suspended; and we should al-
most doubt its existence, if we did not per-
ceive the thistle's down to be floating gently
along its current. It is so with the operations
of the Spirit of God upon the soul of man.
We know its presence by its effects. We are
told that "the fruit of the spirit is love,
peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness,
faith, meekness, temperance." When we
feel the holy motions, we may be sure, that
the Spirit of God is breathing upon our hearts.
And even when the corrupting pleasures and
occupations of the world, have debased its in-
fluence, and all that is holy seems to be ex-
tinguished in the soul, there may still be some gen-
tle, undulating motion, some solitary and some
slight act of good, which will show that the
divine principle of life is not wholly spent,
that the sinner may yet revive, and be saved
from everlasting death.

A STOR, dwelling with the proud consoling
of his own worth, took a solitary walk;
and straying amongst the groves of Academe,
he sat down between an Olive and a Pine tree.
His attention was soon excited by a murmur
which he heard among the leaves. The whis-
pers increased; and listening attentively, he
perceived that the Pine said to the Olive as fol-
lows: "Poor tree! I pity thee; thou now
spreadest thy green leaves and exultest in all
the pride of youth and spring; but how soon
will thy beauty be tarnished! The fruit which
thou exultest thyself to bear, shall hardly
be shaken from thy boughs before thou shalt
grow dry and withered; thy green veins now
so full of juice, shall be brown; naked and
bare, thou wilt stand exposed to all the storms
of winter whilst my firmer leaf shall resist the
change of the seasons. Unchangeable is my
lot, and through the various vicissitudes of
the year I shall continue equally green and
vigorous as I am at present." The Olive,
with a cheerful wave of her boughs, replied:
"It is true thou wilt always continue as thou
art at present. Thy leaves will keep their
sullen and gloomy green in which they are
now arrayed, and the still regularity of thy
branches will not yield to those storms which
will how down many of the feeblest tenants of
the grove. Yet I wish not to be like thee;
I rejoice when nature renews; and when I
am desolate, nature mourns with me. I fully
enjoy pleasure in its season, and I am content
to be subject to the influences of those
seasons and that economy of nature by which
I flourish. When the spring approaches, I
feel the kindly warmth of its branches and
a young bud, and my leaves unfold;
crowds of singing birds which never visit thy
mossy shade, sport on my boughs; my fruit
is offered to the gods, and rejoices men; and
when the decay of nature approaches, I shed
my leaves over the funeral of the falling year,
and an well contented not to stand a single
exemplum to the mournful desolation I see
every where around me." The Pine was
unable to frame a reply, and the philosopher
turned away his steps rebuked and humbled.

PRINCIPLES OF FEMALE COSTUME.

A loose drapery is always cooler in summer,
warmer in winter, and at both seasons less
adapted to transmit sudden changes of tem-
perature, than a tight dress.
A loose drapery may always be disposed
either beautifully or gaudily; a tight dress is
always ugly, and generally ridiculous.
The small head-dress and enormous train
characterize the more stately dame, while the
large hat or bonnet, and shorter dress, distin-
guish the vulgar girl.
The skirt is not puffed out for tall and thin
figures; but it admits of no very fine flounces
even for them, while it is so vicious to shorter
and rounder figures, however beautifully
formed.
The scarf is better adapted for all figures;
it corresponds exactly to the pelium of the

ancient Grecian woman, and it admits of the
same expressive arrangements.

A person having an oval face may wear a
bonnet with a wide front, exposing the lower
part of the cheeks. One having a round face
should wear a closer front; and if the jaws are
wide, it may in appearance be diminished by
bringing the corners of the bonnet sloping to
the point of the chin.

The Scottish bonnet seems to suit youth
alone. If a mixture of archness and of in-
nocence do not blend in the countenance
which wears it, it gives a theatrical and bold
air.

Hats always give a masculine look; and
those turned up before give a pert air.

A long neck may have the neck of the bon-
net descending, the neck of the dress rising,
and filling more or less of the intermediate
space. A short neck should have the whole-
bonnet short and close in the perpendicular
direction, and the neck of the dress reaching
high round the neck. Persons with waists too large
may render themselves less before a stimu-
lating, and behind, by a corresponding form
of the dress, making the top of the dress
smooth across the shoulders, and drawing it
in plaits to a narrow point at the bottom of
the waist. Tall women may have a wide
skirt, or several flounces, or both of these;
shorter women a moderate one, but as long
as can be conveniently worn. Tight shoes
make the feet look large and the ankles
clumsy.

Confessions of a Coward.

Mr. Tyrell Tremington, is an Englishman of
family and fortune, but, having suffered a
horrible fright from seeing the corpse of
his grand-mother, when a child, he became
a confirmed and confessed coward; it im-
posed upon at school; turned out of Col-
lege; sent into the army; obliged through
fear to throw up his commission; returns
home heir to his father's estate, and thus
closes the history of his misfortunes:—

"The winter after I took possession of my
estate, I went to Bath with my mother, who
introduced me to Julia Faulkner, a lovely girl
with an independent fortune of thirty thou-
sand pounds: she was extremely amiable and
well formed, and I paid her as much atten-
tion as my constitutional timidity would allow
me. It was evident that a more intimate con-
nection between us was desired by our re-
spective parents, and I little doubt but in
the course of time I should have mustered cou-
rage to propose for her, and I doubt as little
that I should have been accepted. A con-
founded Irish Colonel, however, with
black whiskers, and a most ferocious aspect,
appeared on the scene, and became, as well
as myself, the constant attendant of Julia—
But what chance had I with a fellow of his
appearance, profession, and impudence? His
language obliged me to sit in their presence
as silent as a statue, or if I ventured to make
a remark, he was sure to interrupt me before
I could utter a sentence. If I secured her
scarf to ensure myself the pleasure of cover-
ing her ivory shoulders, he would take it from
me with the utmost coolness, and praise my
attention to the ladies. I had once seated her
in my cabriolet for a drive, and was about to
follow her, when the Colonel rode up, en-
treated me, if I loved him, to try what I could
do to tame his animal, which, he said, was so
vicious that no horsemanship but mine would
have any effect upon him. Without waiting
for a reply he seized the reins, leaped into
the carriage, and drove off, begging me, when
I had done with the horse, to let my servant
take him to the stable: thither indeed he
went as soon as I had received from the effects
of this astounding piece of assurance.

One evening, as we were leaving Julia's
house, the Colonel addressed me in a very
quiet, and indeed in almost a friendly tone.
"Fare you well, my dear fellow," said he, "thou
wilt do at all; as only one of us can marry
this girl, we must not both of us go on loving
her at this rate: so we'll meet to-morrow
morning on Lansdown, and decide which it
shall be. Just name your friend, and I'll de-
sire my cousin Bob, who always attends me
on these occasions, to call and arrange the af-
fair." All the warmth of my affection for
Julia thawed at these words: I could live for
her, but I could not die for her, so I protest-
ed that I had known her first intentions to the
lady I should never have made advances, and
should therefore thank no more of her. This
he said, was so profoundly handsome, that
he should be happy to become more particu-
larly acquainted with me; and we parted
with an engagement that I should dine with
him the next day, having, he said, an elegant
sister whom he was desirous of introducing me
to. I went, and was most graciously re-
ceived by the whole family, particularly by
Miss O'Shane, the eldest daughter, a short
thick girl, with flaxen hair, now, like Lord
Byron, "I hate a dunny woman; and flaxen
hair is my abomination;" white cheeks, and
no eyebrows. Next this lady I was seated
at dinner; in the evening we went to the
rooms, and with this lady it was my fate to
dance. The next morning the Colonel called
on me, and took me with him to inspect after
the ladies: they were about to go on a shop-
ping expedition, and Miss O'Shane was hand-
led over to my protection. In short, by the
extremely clever conduct of Mrs. O'Shane,
and Miss O'Shane, the fashionable circles of
the fashionable city of Bath, speedily recon-
ciled with the intended marriage of this accom-
plished young lady and Mr. Tyrell Tremington.

Things had gone on in this way for a few
weeks, when one morning meeting the Col-
onel in the Crescent, he took me by the arm,
and turning into the gravel walk, "Fare
you well," said he, "really now I don't
think you use me well in this affair with my
sister: here's all the world acquainted with
your attachment to Maria (I always detest
the name of Mrs. Tremington) except her own
brother, and your particular friend. Now if this con-
fession arose from any doubt of my consent,
my dear fellow, put that out of your head; for
I do not know the man with whom I have
sooner trust the girl's happiness than myself.
Upon my soul now, I'm in earnest, and she is,
I must say, the best creature in the world—
(a woman of soul and sentiment was always
my abhorrence.) Just now, to be sure, a
shade of melancholy hangs about her in con-
sequence of Sir Thomas Luton's conduct—
perhaps you have not heard of it—faith he
was a great scoundrel. It was at Brighton
last summer; he had been paying her atten-
tions at all times and every where—as kind
and affectionate as your own, my dear fellow
—and every body said the day was fixed, as
they do now respecting you, you know. He
had made two considerable advances in her

affections—not so far as you have, however,
that I must acknowledge. Well, I spoke to
him one morning, just as I am now speaking
to you, and he had the impudence to tell me
that he had nothing to do with the talk of the
town, and that he had no intention of encum-
bering himself with a wife. You may guess
the rest, my good fellow; I met the next
morning on the downs, and I settled his busi-
ness completely. I never made a cleaner shirt
in my life—the surgeon told me afterwards
that it went through the centre of the peri-
cardium. I struck first just here," said the
Colonel, tapping the fourth button of the left
lapel of my coat, and the blow, gentle as it
was, would have prostrated me, had it not
been for the supporting arm of the Colonel.—
"But come, I see you are agitated," continu-
ed he, "and the sooner we get over the de-
claration—the sooner you know—the sooner
your happiness will be secured."

I stopped a moment to think that I also
could tell him that I was not prepared to en-
cumber myself with a wife; for a moment I
considered whether it would not be better to
be shot at once than to be married to Miss
O'Shane; but the thought of the pistol-bullet
through the centre of the pericardium came
across my mind with all its dreadful circum-
stantiality, and I suffered myself to be led to
the Colonel's house, where we found the
young lady, solitary and melancholy. Here
the Colonel soon settled the business: he as-
sured his sister of my unalterable attachment,
entreated her by a sister's love to have com-
passion on the feelings of his friend; and when
the girl had placed in one hand, and held out
the other, he placed the latter in mine with a
most tremendous squeeze, and declared it to
be the happiest day of his life. He then led
me aside, and entreated me not to hurry the
wedding-day too quickly, he hoped I could
wait three weeks;—well, if I could not, for my
ardour was so great, he must insist, for his
sister's sake, that it should not take place for
four nights. He then turned to his sister,
and begged her, as she valued my happiness,
she would not delay beyond the period he
had named. What could Miss O'Shane reply
to this affectionate adjuration? She turned
up her eyes most pathetically, and vowed she
valued my happiness too highly to permit her
to refuse me any thing.

Thus I went home an engaged man, and an-
nounced my fate, with tears and trembling,
to my mother: the good lady scolded—for she
could scold, and I had not outgrown the ter-
rors of her voice; but arguments and anger
were both thrown away upon me—the divided
bullet through the pericardium rendered me
dead to the noise, and careless of the other.
My wedding morning arrived with a speed
fearfully accelerated by my sensations of dread
at its approach. Oh! that wretched morning!
to complete its catalogue of miseries, it had
been fixed on for the union of the Colonel
with my Julia. A large company was assem-
bled at breakfast, but of the occurrences or
conversation either then or during the cere-
mony, I have no recollection; a sensation of
utter despair overwhelmed me, and I have an
indistinct remembrance of a vague desire to
escape when the great door of the abbey-
church was closed with a violence that sent
its echoes along the vaulted aisles, and seem-
ed to thunder in my ears the sentence of mis-
ery to which I was doomed.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in by Attorneys.

Shakespeare.

That there is a pleasure in the married life
I do not pretend to deny, but 'tis like the
momentary gleam of a meteor, that strikes
through the darkness of a cold December
night. "Is there any more in winter, Mr.
Single," (whispers out a child of ten years
old, with more malicious meaning depicted in
his face than is to be found among a cluster of
young lawyers at a modern term.) "Yes,
my dear, (I am apt to speak mildly at times),
there is, and in cold weather they are gen-
erally better kept than in the summer." So
Mr. Single, exclaimed the mother, "you ac-
knowledge there is pleasure in the married
life, and yet determined to live an old bache-
lor." "I have, madam, thought seriously on
the subject, and at one period of my life, was
on the very brink of it; but I may say fortu-
nately a dispute took place before—which I
anticipated fearfully would be the inevitable
consequence after—from that time to this
ma'am, I have remained as you see, a witness
of other's happiness, but not a participator."

"Why, Mr. Single, 'tis a heavenly life, no
tongue can express it, and I have seen it." So
spoke the child above mentioned. Knocked
down a beautiful vase of flowers, the mother
started up in a passion, beat the kitchen or
cabin, and while she was thus manfully en-
gaged the accidentally struck against a suspi-
cious piece of furniture called a cradle—immedi-
ately a scream issued from it not equalled, I
am convinced, (from actual experience), by any
infant yet ever heard. In attempting to
pacify the one in the cradle, another who had
just quitted his corner hearing and seeing
the mother's exertions, set up his cry—this joyful
family concert was joined by a lap dog, and
such a babel of voices was never heard before
convinced, since that time. Pity for the
mother's feelings, and politeness, required my
stay; and after some difficulty, accompanied
with the loss of some pennies, they were all
peaceful, and I really believe the mother was
going on in praise of the marriage life as
glowing terms as she had attempted it before
—when in bold her husband, he had been
drinking. "What, Mr. Single, here—how
d'you, my old friend, here to see me—what
and what the devil was all the horrid hurly
about—children screaming—heard them a
square off—ha! ha! ha! Mr. Single, drink to
Adams and Liberty—got merry as you see, ha,
ha, ha—no matter—wife got into the brandy
—always keep a bottle for a friend." I at-
tempted to speak, but I might as well have
addressed the statue of William Penn, in the
hospital ward, with the hope of getting an
answer for the children round the wife
bawled since—the dog barked—the husband
sang.

"Come drive our cars away,
Brandy down all away;
Come spend the social hours to-day,
And leave our woes for to-morrow."

"Now Mr. Single, come drink—here's to
all married men, peace—to all single ones
confusion." I could in my heart, at that mo-
ment have reversed it, but wishing to depart, I
drank to absent friends—and I left the house,
repeating the words of my friend's wife—
"Tis a heavenly life, Mr. Single, truly, it is,
and to make her assertion true, she gave me
an excellent specimen—"

"Fools make feasts with fruits most rare,
While wisdom eats them—free from care."
PETER SINGLE.

Lord Byron's Notions of Oratory.

I have never heard any one who fulfilled
my idea of an orator. Grattan would have
been near it but for his harlequin delivery.—
But I never heard; Fox but once, and then
he struck me as a debater, which, to me,
seems as different from an orator as an im-
provisatore, or a versifier, from a poet. Grey
is great, but it is not oratory. Canning is some-
times like one. Wyndham I did not admire; but
the world did; it seemed sad sophistry.—
Wentworth was the Demosthenes of bad taste
and vulgar vehemence, but strong and Eng-
lish. Holland is impressive from sense and
sincerity. Lord Lansdowne, good, but still
a debater only. Grenville I like vastly, if he
would prune his speeches down to an hour's
delivery. Burdett is sweet and alvery as Be-
lia's himself; and I think the greatest favorite
in Pandemonium—at least, I always heard the
country gentlemen and the ministerial de-
vils praise his speeches up stairs, and they ran
down from Hellburg's when he was on his legs.
I heard Bishop Mack make his second speech;
it made no impression. I like Ward (now
Viscount Dudley and Ward), studied, but
clear, and sometimes eloquent. Peel, my
school and form f'low, (we sat within two of
each other) strange to stay, I have never
heard thought I often wished to do so; but
from what I remember of him at Harrow, he is,
or should be, amongst the best of them.—
Now I do not admire Mr. Witherforce's speak-
ing; it is nothing but a flow of words—words,
words alone. I doubt greatly if the English
have any eloquence, properly so called, and
am induced to think that the Irish had a great
deal, and that the French will have, and have
had in Mirabeau. Lord Chatham and Burke are
the nearest approaches to oratory in England.
I don't know what Erskine may have been at
the Bar, but in the House I wished him at the
Bar once more. Lauderdale is shrill, Scotch
and acute. Of Brougham I shall say nothing,
as I have a personal feeling of dislike to the
man. But amongst all these good, bad and
indifferent, I never heard the speech, which
was not too long for the audience, and not very
intelligible, except here and there. The whole
thing is a grand deception, and as tedious and
as tiresome as may be to those who must be
often present. I heard Sheridan only once,
and that briefly, but I liked his voice, his man-
ner, and his wit: he is the only one of them I
ever wished to hear at greater length.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Obadiah Shamefaced's Epistle.

Messrs. Editors—The other evening feeling
rather tired, and as it was not late enough to
go to bed, being only eleven o'clock, I
thought I would take a short nap in my chair,
but I could not—for it is sometimes the case,
let persons be ever so weary, they cannot
go to sleep. Now, I have no doubt but that
many of your readers, (perhaps correspond-
ents), who pride themselves on squeezing
out couplets on ladies' lips, could have re-
signed themselves to the arms of the Supre-
macy God, in an instant, at most, in a very
short time; especially (they being generally
uncommonly imaginative) had they fancied
themselves beside some gurgling streamlet,
whose rippling waters rushing from their
source, encounter the stony rocks, and dash-
ing over them, produce a sweet, delicious sound,
which would charm the heart, and cause
them to listen with ecstatic delight to the
murmuring of the gentle waves. And then,
fancy being stretched to the utmost, would
have dreamed some ambitious Yankee, wearied
with the dull unvaried scenes at home, who builds
him a noble cart, painted with various devices,
loads it with useful articles for the conveni-
ence of man, such as pint cups, and watering
pots of highly burnished tin, then sails forth,
and as he travels on his native hills, the bur-
ning metal grinding 'till the fire on the car's
compartments, sends forth a thrilling sound,
that breaks upon the ear of the astonished
and enraptured shepherd. But, alas! such
fantasy would not put me to sleep. No,
nor all the noble ones of a Homer, or the wild
but forcible ones of an Ossian could have had
the desired effect. Finding I could not sleep,
I picked up a pamphlet, and after pouring
over the unimpassioned excursions, (if I may
manufacture a phrase,) of a Reverend Divine,
in the internal regions, soon felt the wash-
ing for dreaminess come over me. I found myself
in a very high street of some great city,
I knew not what—there seemed to be a house
in it that amused me—and stopping to view
something particularly, was accosted by one
who said he supposed I was a stranger, to
which I answered in the affirmative. He de-
tected said if I would consent to it he would
be my guide, and point out to me the most
prominent beauties of the place, and objects
most worthy of remark. I thanked him for
his offer, and accepted it. I soon found from his
conversation and jests, that many a jest had
he, that he was one of those interlopers in
society (if I may use the term) who being
pretty well stocked with *trains*, a slight
whiff occasioned not the least uneasiness
whatsoever, and he managed by a certain tact
to find all places of resort and become a vi-
sitor there—aye, and in private places too—
moreover he was called a wit, that is possess-
ing not much feelings himself, did not care or
know how much he hurt those of others—
many were afraid of him, and pretended
friendship, but, secretly, he should scorn
them, he thought them inferior, or make them
blush in company by low but witty, very wit-
ty, sarcasms. Enumerating the places where
I could be amused, he said there was a place
called the "Literary Hall," where poets and
rhymer composed their pieces, and that if I
liked, he would immediately conduct me
thither. I was much pleased with the propo-
sal, for I had long wished to view at their
laborious happy ones who rhyme so sweet-
ly for us, and make the poor man's heart often
tremble to his doing so—of faded names
quoted long. We went through the hall and
entered a "godly light" now
burst upon me. For here at their desks, care-
fully arranged around the room, with each a
quill, sat those writers in deep and awful con-
templation. I was forcibly struck with the
attitude of one of them, who was leaning
back in his chair and pressing his forehead
violently with both hands. I asked my
guide if he thought that person had the head-
ache. "Not at all," he replied, "he's only
invocating."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in by Attorneys.

Shakespeare.

That there is a pleasure in the married life
I do not pretend to deny, but 'tis like the
momentary gleam of a meteor, that strikes
through the darkness of a cold December
night. "Is there any more in winter, Mr.
Single," (whispers out a child of ten years
old, with more malicious meaning depicted in
his face than is to be found among a cluster of
young lawyers at a modern term.) "Yes,
my dear, (I am apt to speak mildly at times),
there is, and in cold weather they are gen-
erally better kept than in the summer." So
Mr. Single, exclaimed the mother, "you ac-
knowledge there is pleasure in the married
life, and yet determined to live an old bache-
lor." "I have, madam, thought seriously on
the subject, and at one period of my life, was
on the very brink of it; but I may say fortu-
nately a dispute took place before—which I
anticipated fearfully would be the inevitable
consequence after—from that time to this
ma'am, I have remained as you see, a witness
of other's happiness, but not a participator."

"Why, Mr. Single, 'tis a heavenly life, no
tongue can express it, and I have seen it." So
spoke the child above mentioned. Knocked
down a beautiful vase of flowers, the mother
started up in a passion, beat the kitchen or
cabin, and while she was thus manfully en-
gaged the accidentally struck against a suspi-
cious piece of furniture called a cradle—immedi-
ately a scream issued from it not equalled, I
am convinced, (from actual experience), by any
infant yet ever heard. In attempting to
pacify the one in the cradle, another who had
just quitted his corner hearing and seeing
the mother's exertions, set up his cry—this joyful
family concert was joined by a lap dog, and
such a babel of voices was never heard before
convinced, since that time. Pity for the
mother's feelings, and politeness, required my
stay; and after some difficulty, accompanied
with the loss of some pennies, they were all
peaceful, and I really believe the mother was
going on in praise of the marriage life as
glowing terms as she had attempted it before
—when in bold her husband, he had been
drinking. "What, Mr. Single, here—how
d'you, my old friend, here to see me—what
and what the devil was all the horrid hurly
about—children screaming—heard them a
square off—ha! ha! ha! Mr. Single, drink to
Adams and Liberty—got merry as you see, ha,
ha, ha—no matter—wife got into the brandy
—always keep a bottle for a friend." I at-
tempted to speak, but I might as well have
addressed the statue of William Penn, in the
hospital ward, with the hope of getting an
answer for the children round the wife
bawled since—the dog barked—the husband
sang.

"Come drive our cars away,
Brandy down all away;
Come spend the social hours to-day,
And leave our woes for to-morrow."

"Now Mr. Single, come drink—here's to
all married men, peace—to all single ones
confusion." I could in my heart, at that mo-
ment have reversed it, but wishing to depart, I
drank to absent friends—and I left the house,
repeating the words of my friend's wife—
"Tis a heavenly life, Mr. Single, truly, it is,
and to make her assertion true, she gave me
an excellent specimen—"

"Fools make feasts with fruits most rare,
While wisdom eats them—free from care."
PETER SINGLE.

suppose a very pretty look when any approach
too near him. "But," continued my guide,
"look at that chap half-concealed behind the
window curtain, he's another satirical writer,
and exposes the other whenever he can."—
This last was a most galley looking personage,
and made me think he had always been fed
upon refuse, there was something so over-
about him. He was a cynic withal, and per-
tended to hate women. My guide said it was
nothing but pretence, not having yet met over
a fit of spleen, into which he was thrown by
being rejected by a beautiful and accomplish-
ed young lady. I learned one thing while
there, that I never before had the least idea
of, which is, that authors are more cunning
than the world generally takes them to be.—
I came by my knowledge thus: one of the
Literati had a huge pile of books before
him, generally poetical. He was examining
them very carefully as to call a ludicrous
motto to prefix to a romantic story he was
about writing. I overheard him tell his next
neighbour, that it was necessary to make his
piece go down, to have an elegant motto.—
That it was incumbent on you first to make
your readers believe you were well read;
and then you might write almost any thing
and it would pass off very well, and they
would say, "Oh, he's a smart fellow, he's a
motto." "So you see," says he

ment, at least we have never seen one." "No, she is sister to Col. Brown, who was the leading member of the Milan Commission, instituted for the purpose of collecting evidence against the late Queen Caroline. This of course is no fault of hers. She also says that "she is pretty well off in point of income." But Coleman in reply states that she is labouring under pecuniary embarrassments, and that what income she has is derived from the efforts of her genius.

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At length the papyrus of Egypt was invented, which not only gave a great facility to the art of writing, but was a portable material. It was formed of this coarse striped material, and reed which grows under the banks of the Nile. The date of its discovery and the date of its use have been equally disputed. Nor is it yet completely ascertained whether its first application may be ascribed to an earlier or later date than the conquest of Egypt by the Macedonians.

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Parchment was the next invention, originating in a country where the animal material as the papyrus had been discovered, and it has been found almost as durable, and useful that it is still employed in important occasions in every European country.

The art of making paper, such as we now use it, was a late discovery, and its first material was cotton. The first paper which is now in use, is said to have followed the discovery. They are both dated by the generality of writers at the eleventh or twelfth century, though the honour of the discovery is claimed not only by different but distant nations.

The first book which was printed on paper, manufactured in England, came out without a date, about 1475 or 1476. Though for a long while afterwards it was principally brought from abroad.

The first paper mill in England was established about 1490 at Dartford in Kent, by one Spelman, who died in 1567.

FACILITIES OF INTERNAL INTERCOURSE IN ENGLAND.—Some conditions, yet curious calculation, since the singular facility and frequency of this intercourse. The mail coaches in England run over 12,000 miles in a single night, half the circumference of the earth. A newspaper, published in the morning, in London, is, on the same night, read 120 miles off. The two-penny post revenue of London is said to be equal to the whole post-office revenue of France. The travelling going at night from London, stops on the second night 400 miles off. The length of the canal.

MARTYRDOM OF A MONK.—The martyrdom of a monk of the convent of the Virgin Mary, in Aracynthe, says a Zeite paper, is the subject of admiration among the faithful here. This old man having been brought by the Turks before the tribunal of Hummed Pasha, who asked him what his name was, answered, "A monk." "Your country?" he asked his persecutor. "The Monastery of the lady Virgin," replied the monk. "And your dwelling?" "My dwelling place," and he, "were these rocks, until they were levelled by your soldiers; and now, I am lying on a cross at the same time, my dwelling will be in heaven." "What have you done with the sacred vessels of the church?" "I have rescued them from the destruction of your soldiers." "Where are they?" "The secret rests with myself." "Break!" he said, "You may give my body to the Lord, God only has power over my soul. Show me the way to apply the torture."

not a word, however, escaped him, but "Lord have mercy on me!" They drove sharp instruments under his finger nails, but the martyr gloried in God, and prayed for his persecutors, who engaged by his patience of suffering, and left him to perish in view of the trenches of Mesolungi. This news was communicated by a Piedmontese deserter.

TASSA.—The largest tree in England seems to be on the estate of Lady Stourton, in Yorkshire, which, in 1716, was nearly 85 feet in height, 46 feet in circumference, at a yard from the surface, and 78 feet in circumference, when measured close to the ground. But this is nothing compared with the circumference of the great chestnut tree on Mount Atlas, in Sicily, which measures within the hollow of the trunk about 264 feet.

LANAS CASE.—One cask, containing Porter, in London, measured 65 1/2 feet diameter, 25 1/2 feet high, had 56 hoops, weighing from 1 to 5 tons each, the cask contained 10,000 barrels of porter, was 4 years in building, and cost about 50,000 d. dollars.

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THE TELESCO

there cannot endure long, and will necessarily...
Can "J. R. P." be serious in his...
appellation to "A Parent" be serious in his...
endeavour to place him in a very ridiculous and...
unbecoming posture for an author. We have...
known and have suffered to no inconsiderable...
extent from the ravages of the mania, com-
monly denominated "Cannibalism," but have...
never yet been able to discover a perfect...
cure for it—reason with the offender, (we...
mean such only as discover no other talent...
than that for scribbling,) and to point out to...
them how very inconsistent they are, may ef-
fect an amelioration of the symptoms, but...
often return with redoubled fury, to the...
grief of all who fall under their pestiferous in-
fluence. A premium, (something less than...
two hundred dollars,) might be offered with...
effect, we think, for the best treatise on this...
subject.

"Phoenix," who says is a subscriber to...
the "Casket," can have his enquiries answer-
ed by calling at the office.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Jubilee of our Nation was celebrated...
on Tuesday last, with great pomp and cir-
cumstance, by our neighbours of New York,
Boston, Salem, and other places of acknow-
ledged public spirit and enterprise. In this...
city less than usual was done to denote re-
joicing. A dinner was prepared at the Ma-
sonic Hall for some of the friends of General...
Jackson, who, after hearing an address in the...
Hall of Independence, passed the afternoon...
with the usual inspiration of wine, toasts and...
sings. The 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania...
Volunteers, 102 of the line, under the com-
mand of General Patterson, made a very hand-
some parade, and after the usual marchings...
retired to Broad street, and gave a *feu de ju*...
in honor of the day. The Washington Blues...
under Major Baker, accompanied by the...
Caledonia Blues, a very handsome company...
in Scotch dress, marched out to Mr. Hardings...
late Sheridan's garden, upper Ferry, and...
partook of a splendid dinner, at which they...
were honored with the company of Major...
General Cadwallader and Brigadier General...
Patterson, who heartily joined with a large...
number of invited citizens in the festivities of...
the occasion. The Declaration of Independ-
ence was read, and the dinner was followed...
by the customary number of regular and...
volunteer toasts, interspersed with "excellent...
singing. Several private parties partook of...
dinner in the neighborhood of the city. One...
of the military companies of the city, under...
Captain Child, spent the day in New York.

The Artillery companies, under Col. Prevost...
and one or two infantry companies, were at...
Fort Mifflin, and other companies dispersed in...
opposite directions. Our city was as quiet...
as desertion and sober habits could make it...
the shops and public offices were generally...
closed, and their occupants seeking fresh air...
beyond the confines of our rivers and Lib-
erties. If the Fourth of July was not so greatly...
celebrated in this city as in New York, we...
presume that the *fifth* found us as ready for...
the ordinary concerns of life as most other...
people. Men who live abstemiously during a...
day of festivity, generally return to rest in...
the "sober certainty of waking bliss" on the...
morrow. Champagne, Madeira, and Port, are...
essential prompts of your snapping heads, and...
moderation, and soda water, suitably corrected...
gives advantage to calculation.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

The military formed on the Battery, and...
marched to Major General Morton's quarters...
in State street, where they, together with the...
Washington Greys, from Philadelphia, and...
captain Patridge's Cadets, were reviewed. They...
then passed through the different...
streets, to the Park, where they passed again...
in review before his excellency the Governor...
and the Mayor and Corporation, and after...
giving a *feu de ju*, were dismissed. The...
several societies, with their appropriate...
banners and emblems, made a very respectable...
appearance. At the appointed hour, an ex-
cellency Governor Clinton, a suite, his Honor...
the Lieut. Governor, his Honor the Mayor...
and the Common Council, accompanied by...
many distinguished persons, preceded by...
Colonel Arturians' troop of horse, proceeded to...
the ground lately laid out for a military...
square, where a couple of ovens had been...
erected, and handsomely placed upon...
stands, decorated with flowers and greens of...
various kinds. Here they were received by...
the committee of arrangements, who had...
charge of this part of the celebration, and ad-
dress was made by Alonzo Doughty, to...
address his honor the Mayor made a suitable...
reply. Major Smith then read the declaration...
of independence, and addressed the citizens...
presently who had assembled to partake of...
the banquet. After the ceremony had been...
performed of giving to the square the name...
of the Washington Military Parade Ground...
the Governor and Corporation were conducted...
to an arbor, prepared for the occasion, and...
partook of the repast. A general in-
stallation was then given to a general...
accounting, it was estimated, to the amount of...
\$100,000, to approach the tables and join in the...
toast, which they did to a man, in good...
order; and before they separated, reflected...
the tables, which were spread *ad hoc* feet in...
length, of their ponderous loads of beef, hams...
&c. &c. and mounted by a plentiful supply...
of wine. The feast of upwards of fifty units...
was knocked in on the occasion, and it was...
estimated that 30,000 people visited the spot...
in the course of the day.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Independence was celebrated in the city of Wash-
ington on Tuesday, with great manifestations...
of public respect. The day was ushered in...
by salutes of artillery, which made the welkin...
ring. At the appointed hour, the Volunteer...
Companies of the city assembled on the plain...
North of the President's House, a marching...
band was paid to the President of the United...
States by the Military; and, after receiving...
the President, Vice President, Heads of De-
partments, &c. the procession moved off...
along the Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Cap-
itol. The most conspicuous object in the pro-
cession was General Philip Stuart, a veteran...
whose body is scarred with honorable wounds...
received in the war of the Revolution, habited...
in the military costume of the Revolution, bear-
ing the standard of his country—supported...
on the one side by Commodore Bainbridge...
and on the other by Gen. Jessup. The pro-
cession reached the Capitol about half past...
eleven, previously to which the Ladies ad-
mitted into the Hall occupied nearly the...
whole floor, forming a graceful and honorable...
aid to the ceremonies of the day. After...
they were concluded, Mr. Barbour, Secretary of...
War, addressed the audience. He alluded to...
the peculiar opportunities which he had en-
joyed of forming a just estimate of the worth...
of the illustrious Thomas Jefferson, and made...
a very earnest and feeling appeal to the au-
dience in behalf of that venerable patriot—
whose situation, in the evening of a life spent...
for his country, was such as claimed the sym-
pathy of every American. He spoke of the...
debt the nation owed to one from whom she...
had received so much of the delightful...
privilege of being permitted to make some...
slight expression of its obligations—and of the...
ennobling beauty of such acts of public gra-
titude—inviting his fellow-citizens of Wash-
ington (in which capacity he now addressed...
them) to show, by their acts, the esteem in...
which they held this great man. Mr. B. was...
followed by Mr. Rush, (Secretary of the Treas-
ury) who, in a few, neat and impressive sen-
tences, expressed his entire concurrence in the...
self, and the President was escorted back to...
his abode, and as a citizen of another State, as...
well as of Washington, urged the obligation...
of relieving our distinguished fellow citizen...
under his present painful embarrassments. After...
which, a number of citizens, amongst whom...
were the President, Vice President, Heads...
of Departments, Postmaster General, Major...
General B. &c. advanced successively to the...
Clerk's table, and subscribed to a paper which...
had been prepared for the occasion. The au-
dience then dispersed, and the President...
returned to his residence. The doors of which...
were hospitably thrown open, and a crowd of his...
citizens paid their respects to the President...
and his family, by whom they were kindly...
received.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE FOURTH NUMBER OF

Lopez and Weynss' Edition of the Acting...
American Theatre. It is the "Old Maid,"...
one of the stock plays of our stage, and ap-
plied chosen as the means of introducing a...
characteristic likeness of Mrs. Francis, who is...
represented as Miss Harlowe, the old maid her-
self. This likeness is from the pencil of Na-
gile, and is engraved by Durand. It is not...
only a fine specimen of the graphic art, but...
the likeness of our favourite, Mrs. F. is strik-
ingly correct, and hence in keeping with the...
ornaments of the preceding numbers. The...
letter press of the present edition is credit-
able to the liberality of the proprietors of the...
work, and taken in connection with the costli-
ness of the engraving, gives them high claims to...
public patronage. We highly commend their...
judgment in giving portraits of actors of our...
own times and of acknowledged excellence...
in their respective lines; it will add a value...
to their work, and if we mistake not, create a...
demand for it to which its worth is really en-
titled, and which their liberal expenditures...
call for.

IN OUR COLUMNS TO-DAY, WE INSERT THE ADVERTISEMENT

of Mr. and Mrs. CHAPMAN. This gentleman and lady are well known...
throughout the union, as having been engaged...
for a series of years, in the discharge of a...
most philanthropic duty which devolved upon...
them, they being, until very recently, solely...
possessed of the invaluable art of restoring...
persons afflicted with IMPRIMENTS IN THEIR...
SPEECH. There cannot possibly be any oc-
casion to dwell on the merits of this invaluable...
art, as the success which has attended the...
prosecution of it is well known—nor will there...
be any necessity to offer persuasion, to induce...
those afflicted to come forward and place...
themselves under the care of the advertiser, who...
are fully competent, (as innumerable...
certificates can testify) to effect a permanent...
and speedy restoration to the blessings of...
speech. As the incontestable founders of a...
system affording such vast benefits to man-
kind, Mr. and Mrs. C. are entitled to the...
gratitude and thanks of the benevolent, and...
we trust they will have no cause to regret...
the least diminution in that general and un-
limited confidence which they have heretofore re-
ceived, and which they have always been...
capable of sustaining to the perfect satisfac-
tion of the most fastidious or doubting.

THE ORIENTAL HARE, by the Boston Bard,

has been issued from the press, by Messrs...
Smith & Parmenter, of Providence, R. I. A...
few copies of this work might be readily dis-
posed of in this city. We shall have no ob-
jection to assist in the sale of it among the friends...
of the Bard, who are numerous, several of...
whom have already applied to us to know how...
they could obtain a copy. It is said to be...
very neatly printed, with a handsome copper-
plate title page, and an engraved likeness of...
the author, taken at the age of 24.

MR. WILLIAM B. FAYAN, of our city, has issued

proposals for the publication of a neat...
octavo volume of his Poems, to be composed...
in part of many pieces which have never yet...
appeared before the public. This writer is well...
known to our readers, and we have often...
heard with expressions of admiration for the...
productions of his pen—it is therefore fair to...
conclude that the present literary enterprise...
which he is about to engage in, will be...
promptly and liberally subscribed for.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The numbers drawn in the Delaware State...
Lottery, at Wilmington, Del. on Monday...
last, were—23 24 25 26.

The Jersey City Bank has suspended pay-
ment.

A boy named Jacob Babbs, was committed...
to prison on Wednesday morning for stealing...
a piece of Domestic stripe from the door of a...
store in South First street.

An explosion occurred at Thursday last...
at Nitre Hall, Delaware County, whereby...
considerable injury was done to the works...
and one man was killed.

The Washington on Grays, Capt. Glubb, re-
turned to this city yesterday, from a visit to...
New York, after an absence of two weeks.

The City Constables advertise as constantly...
on hand for sale, a number of HOBBS, in lots...
to suit purchasers. Enquire at our Mayor's...
Office.

Cumblers are selling in our market 10...
and 12 for six cents. Rye Apples and Peas...
for 12 for six cents the half peck.

A well dressed female was on Thursday...
detected stealing from Mr. McCaskey's store...
corner of Second and South streets, a piece of...
nankeen and other articles. She was taken...
along the Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Cap-
itol.

the new Novel called "The Hudson," a...
Tale of the Hudson, will be published in...
New York and Philadelphia on Monday...
morning.

Extract of a letter from a friend at Natchez...
Miss, dated June 8th, 1826.

"We have had one of the most pleasant...
seasons and as healthy as ever was known in...
this country—vegetation of every kind in...
uncommonly fine and early. We have had ripe...
peaches and apricots in market five days ago...
and watermelons. The Mississippi is very...
high at this time, having overflowed its banks...
and completely inundated the low lands to...
the very serious injury of the planters (on the...
bottoms very many will lose their entire crops...
of cotton and corn—which never promised...
fairer than this season."

The vine cultivated in Pennsylvania to an...
extent of which few persons have had any idea...
in the immediate neighborhood of the borough of...
York, there are one hundred and fifty acres...
of vineyard. In Cumberland county, there are...
some vineyards, some on the tops of mountains...
and some in the bottoms of valleys. In the...
vine is also attended to, and a good quantity...
in Chester has a vineyard covering thirty...
acres. Only a few days ago, a house in Mar-
ket street advertised for sale, wine manufac-
tured in the neighborhood of Lancaster.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A RICHES.

Take the wife of Ego, and place her before...
The spouse of the luckless, yet kind hearted...
Moor.

The clerk of Sir Edward, who prey'd in the sheet...
And the villain who made great Orlando subject...
The wife of Ego, and place her before...
The spouse of the luckless, yet kind hearted...
Moor.

Take the heroine of Shakespeare's beautiful play...
As you like it, and place her before...
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the new Novel called "The Hudson," a...
Tale of the Hudson, will be published in...
New York and Philadelphia on Monday...
morning.

Extract of a letter from a friend at Natchez...
Miss, dated June 8th, 1826.

"We have had one of the most pleasant...
seasons and as healthy as ever was known in...
this country—vegetation of every kind in...
uncommonly fine and early. We have had ripe...
peaches and apricots in market five days ago...
and watermelons. The Mississippi is very...
high at this time, having overflowed its banks...
and completely inundated the low lands to...
the very serious injury of the planters (on the...
bottoms very many will lose their entire crops...
of cotton and corn—which never promised...
fairer than this season."

The vine cultivated in Pennsylvania to an...
extent of which few persons have had any idea...
in the immediate neighborhood of the borough of...
York, there are one hundred and fifty acres...
of vineyard. In Cumberland county, there are...
some vineyards, some on the tops of mountains...
and some in the bottoms of valleys. In the...
vine is also attended to, and a good quantity...
in Chester has a vineyard covering thirty...
acres. Only a few days ago, a house in Mar-
ket street advertised for sale, wine manufac-
tured in the neighborhood of Lancaster.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A RICHES.

Take the wife of Ego, and place her before...
The spouse of the luckless, yet kind hearted...
Moor.

The clerk of Sir Edward, who prey'd in the sheet...
And the villain who made great Orlando subject...
The wife of Ego, and place her before...
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Take the heroine of Shakespeare's beautiful

sentiment, at least we have never seen one. Smith says that she is sister to Col. Brown, who was the leading member of the Milan Commission, instituted for the purpose of collecting evidence against the late queen Caroline. This of course is no fault of hers. She also says that "she is a pretty well off in point of income." But Colman in reply, states that she is labouring under pecuniary embarrassments, and that what income she has is derived from the efforts of her genius.

PANAMA.—The project of the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the isthmus of Panama, appears from a French periodical work, not to be an original conception. On the 15th of March, 1532, upon entering with the citizens of Panama, the Emperor and Queen, wife of Charles V. commanded that three directors should be sent, who should clear the river Chagres, and render it navigable for boats as far as one could go from thence, nearly to the city, upon a passage for carriages, and to build, at either extremity of the river, magazines whereby to collect and store the provisions necessary for the expedition to the Gulf of California, in the year 1534, under the command of the Governor of Terra Firme, to make a survey of the ground between the river Chagres, as far as the South Sea, and to consider of the best means for effecting the communication between the two seas, by examining the difficulties which would appear the ridge of the sea, the level of the soil, and the time, men, and money, which would be required for the undertaking. Pizarro d'Albuquerque, then Governor of the Province, replied, on the 24th of October, 1534, that the project belonged to little knowledge of the country, and asserted to Charles V. "that no prince, however great his power, could, even with the assistance of the inhabitants of these countries, succeed in the junction of these two seas, he being defying the expense of digging a passage to the river." These declarations were found in the collection of M. de Navarre, and copied from the originals now in the archives of the Indies at Seville. The difficulties appear in the sixteenth century, in the union of the two seas, are such as insurmountable guides as the possibility of its accomplishment, when we consider the advanced state of the art, and the position which it has attained in—In fact, it is not until the nineteenth century, that the project of the Panama Canal was first seriously considered.

THE TELESCOPE.—In or about the year 1608, the invention of the telescope, or spying-glass, discovered, being justly esteemed one of the most useful and excellent discoveries of modern times, though it was, it seems, produced by chance. The common account is, that two children of one Jansen, a spectacle-maker of Middelburg, in Zealand, being at play in their father's shop, and looking through two pieces of glass between their fingers, which were at some small distance from each other, the weathercock of the church-steeple appeared to them unusually large, and much nearer. Of this they instantly told their father, who, surprised also at this, made the experiment of fixing two such pieces of glass in brass circles or holders, so as they might be placed near or far, at pleasure. Jansen very soon improved this discovery so much, that he presented a telescope, 12 inches long, to Prince Maurice, and another to the Archduke Albert. Prince Maurice, in a short time, procuring the discovery, he made a great use of it, and, in the year 1610, he presented it to the States-General, and had nearly deprived Jansen of the honour of inventing it, the great Des Cartes attributing the invention to one Metius of Alençon.

None of the first telescopes, however, appear to have been properly framed for astronomical observations, until Galileo, astronomer to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, hearing of this discovery for bringing objects nearer, made great improvements therein as gained him in the opinion of mankind, the honour of the invention itself, by giving the telescope the appellation of Galileo's tube.

Sir Isaac Newton was the inventor of the reflecting telescope, which is considered as much more exact and useful than the common or refracting ones. He completed two small ones in the year 1672.

The achromatic telescope, which destroys the colours and gives a more perfect image, was the invention of Mr. Peter Dollond.

PAPER.—The materials on which mankind have contrived to write their annals in different countries, have been extremely various. The most ancient, papyrus, were stone and plates of metal. Tablets of wood, particularly of the cedar wood, were afterwards used, and these were again followed by tablets covered with wax, which are written on according to the fashion of the time, either with iron, looking, the hours of birds, or reeds cut into the form of pens.

At length the papyrus of Egypt was invented, which not only gave a facility to the art of writing, but was a portable material. It was formed of thin strips of papyrus, from the reeds which grow upon the banks of the Nile. The late of its discovery and the date of its use have been equally disputed. Nor is it yet completely ascertained whether its first application may be ascribed to an earlier or later date than the conquest of Egypt by the Macedonians.

Parchment was the next invention, originating in a country where no material as the papyrus reed could be discovered, and it has been found at once so durable and useful that it is still employed upon important occasions in every European country.

The art of making paper, such as we now use it, was a late discovery, and its first material was cotton. In this paper which is now in use, it is said to have followed the discovery of the Chinese, who first discovered the use of it, and it was first introduced into Europe by the Venetians, though the honour of the discovery is claimed not only by different but distant nations.

The first book which was printed on paper, manufactured in England, came out without date, about 1485 or 1490, though for a long while afterwards it was principally brought from abroad.

The first paper mill in England was established about 1492 at Hertford in Kent, by one Spelman, who died in 1567.

FACILITIES OF INTERNAL INTERCOURSE IN ENGLAND.—Home commotion, yet curious calculations, evince the singular facility and frequency of this intercourse. The mail coaches in England run over 12,000 miles in a single night, half the circumference of the earth. A newspaper, published in the morning, in London, is on the same night, read 120 miles off! The two-penny post revenue of London is said to be equal to the whole post-office revenue of France! The travellers going at night from London, sleep on the second night 400 miles off!—The length of the canal.

MARTYRDOM OF A MONK.—The martyrdom of a monk of the convent of the Virgin Mary in Ararat, says a Swiss paper, is the subject of admiration among the faithful here. This old man having been brought by the Turks before the tribunal of Houssein Pacha, who asked him what his name was, answered, "A Monks." "Your country?" demanded his persecutors. "The Monastery of the Holy Virgin," replied the monk. "And your dwelling?" "My dwelling place," said he, "were these rocks, and they were levelled by your soldiers; and now, living up a cross at the same time, my dwelling will be in heaven." "What have you done with the sacred vessels of the church?" "I have returned them from the delirium of your soldiers." "Where are they?" "That secret rests with myself." "You say you put my body to the stake, God only has power over my soul." "I immediately began to apply the torture

not a word, however, escaped him, but "Lord have mercy on me!" They drove sharp instruments under his finger nails, but the martyr gloried in God, and prayed for his persecutors, who enraged by his patience of suffering, impaled him, and left him to perish in view of the trenches of Missolonghi. This news was communicated by a Piedmontese deserter.

Trees.—The largest tree in England seems to be one on the estate of Lady Stourton, in Yorkshire, which, in 1716, was nearly 85 feet in height, 48 feet in circumference, at a yard from the surface, and 78 feet in circumference, when measured close to the ground. But this is nothing compared with the circumference of the great chestnut tree on Mount Etna, in Sicily, which measures within the hollow of the trunk a nut 204 feet.

LARGE CASE.—One case, containing Porter, in London, measured 65 1/2 feet diameter, 13 1/2 feet high, had 56 hoops, weighing from 1 to 3 tons each, the case contained 20,000 barrels of porter, was 4 years in building, and cost about 50,000 dollars.

PROPHECY. A. D. 1008.

The slave from the German by C. Croft.

When I take a strict examination of the quality and movements of the heavenly bodies, I find in all the region by the movements of the stars, that this mighty empire shall remain under its present government a long time, till the year A. D. 1796. Then will a hero, through manifold adversity, reach the throne, and with his conquering arms, will conquer all the surrounding nations with most desperate war, and continue to conquer till after the commencement of the 19th century, when he will fall and a general peace be established till A. D. 1827. Then will confusion and rebellion begin in all quarters, then will the red lion rise against the two-headed eagle, then will the white swan, with a powerful eagle from a dark valley in the new world, and rise fiercely against him, and rule the empire many years, till the Almighty God, with his unchangeable wisdom, will make an end thereof. Then will the prophecy of Daniel go no further, and then you will see the end of Nebuchadnezzar's dream that the end of the world is at hand.

(Signed) F. SEABALD.

Mexico, Nov. 24, A. D. 1008.

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE \$2 PER ANNUM.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Back of No. 10 Church street, directly opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 33 Market street, the offices below second, North side.

One of the nearest little works that has lately appeared is the Anthology, or Poetical Library, published in numbers by Mr. Poole in Chestnut street. Each number is compiled with a beautiful vignette, and page and contains thirty or thirty-five of the most celebrated poets in the language. The price of each number is twenty-five cents, three of which have appeared.

The number of citizens who crossed the Delaware to Camden on Tuesday, is estimated at twelve thousand, and notwithstanding the immense concourse, we hear of nothing like disorder or unbecoming conduct. The following accidents have been noticed. One of the swinging platforms by which the boats are raised between the steamboats and the wharf at Camden, was broken down by the pressure of the crowd, whereby about thirty persons were precipitated into the river. They were all rescued without much difficulty.

About half past nine o'clock, the steamboats Pennsylvania and La Fayette came in contact, when some distance above Fort Mifflin. The shock caused such alarm among the passengers, that they were all in all and the boats were driven to either bank. In the alarm a wherry was run down by a steamboat near Market street landing. Seven persons who were on board were precipitated into the water, but all were saved.

A gentleman in the vicinity of Philadelphia, who is anxious to see matters in order to ascertain how deep the water in all June and July was due to either land or sea, has taken a wherry was run down by a steamboat near Market street landing. Seven persons who were on board were precipitated into the water, but all were saved.

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It is stated in the New York Times, that the Frenchman who robbed the store of Mr. Hensell of this city, and recently broke prison, has been recognized in the streets of New York, and again apprehended and committed to the stocks, where he awaits the orders of the authorities of Philadelphia, who are desirous to take better care of him for the future.

A drove of upwards of one hundred fine cattle passed through Baltimore on the 23rd ult., on their way to Philadelphia. They were from Ross county, in California, Ohio, and consist of horses, cows, and calves, belonging to Messrs. Stewart and Steiman, of that county. The price asked for them is seven dollars per head.

There are about 225 cadets, at the Academy at West Point. Of these, 42 have graduated this year, and there are about one hundred candidates now before the Academic Board, applying for admission. It is probable that the greater part of these will be admitted. A further examination takes place in January next, which generally determines whether the cadet should be continued or dismissed.

Last week a young man and woman, intending to cross the Schuylkill in a boat, above Fair Mount, were in unbecomingly carried by the current occasioned by a freshet to the brink of the dam, at which moment the woman became alarmed and jumped out of the boat, the young man, in order to rescue her, jumped out also, when they were both washed over the fall, a height of 9 feet, together. The man extricated himself from the grasp of the woman, he held her with his left hand, and swam with her to the shore, a distance of 150 feet.

A distressing occurrence took place on Saturday at noon, in the vicinity of the Permanent bridge. A person from the country with a wagon was getting either in or out of it, when the horses started, he fell, and one of his legs unfortunately got between the spokes of the wheel, and was severely broken in two places. He was brought to the city on a litter, and, we understand, was taken to the hospital.

The passengers who were on board the Norfolk steamboat, on her first passage to Cape May, were much gratified with the trip. Her arrival at Donna Island, the landing place of the passengers for Dover, was hailed by an assembled multitude from the country round numbers of whom had never seen a steamboat before. In a few weeks, it is hoped, the boat intended for the other end of the line will be completed, and then but thirty-two hours will be occupied in passing from Norfolk to Philadelphia. No less promises to be more useful. Success attend it.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

Messrs. Ash and Mason of this city, (says the editor of the U. States Gazette,) have published a selection from the works of Lord Byron, calculated to convey a just relish of his

beauties, without offending the most fastidious reader. In general the beauties of authors are most conspicuous and best relished when embodied with their context—but even the admirers of Byron, we mean his most ardent admirers, admit that certain parts of his productions are not such as they would most desire to see in the hands of their children; nor indeed would they suffer them to form a part of their own general reading. The book before us appears not to be liable to any objection of this kind, and we learn with pleasure that the enterprising individuals who have thus catered for the public, are realizing a just reward for their endeavors to please. The mechanical execution of the "Beauties of Byron," is highly commendable.

Nichols, the mail robber, who is confined in the goal at New Castle, Del. was making his escape the other day. He figured sick, and was released from prison, and prevailed on the sheriff to have the use of the prison yard. By some means he obtained a saw, with which he severed his iron, and his mistress into pieces, had them tied together, by which means he intended to ascend the wall, but was discovered at the moment every thing was prepared; he was taken back to his room, two acts of iron put on him, and chained to the floor, where the sheriff says he shall remain until his trial.

The Salem (Mass.) Register mentions as a singular circumstance, that "all the black martins and a vast number of the swallows have died," in the town of Gloucester, Cape Ann. No extensive has been the mortality, that the "martin houses have been found crowded with their dead tenants." The cause of the death among "the feathered bipeds" is unknown.

Within the last five years there have been appointed in the 14 counties of New Jersey, 258 judges of a court of common pleas, and 635 justices of the peace; and as these hold their offices for five years, there are now that number in commission, with the exception of those who have died, moved out of their respective counties, or resigned.

A man about 39 years old, was found on the shore near N. Y. Utrecht, New York, in a dying state. It was ascertained that he had been landed on board a vessel arrived from Savannah, then lying at quarantine. As he died almost immediately after being discovered, the captain of the vessel was arrested.

The late fire at Charleston, S. C. is said to have been the most extensive, for the number of buildings consumed and amount of property destroyed since the great fire of 1810. It is the first that occurred in the same part of the city for upwards of 25 years. The loss of property in houses and goods is estimated at more than one hundred thousand dollars.

A hurricane, accompanied by a hail storm, visited the town of Boston, in Harkness county, New York, on the 27th May. The hail stones are said to have measured an inch and a quarter, and fell to the depth of three inches. Many houses were unroofed, and the grain sustained much damage. In Harkness county, which is said to be the most distant place visited by the storm, several places were blown down, and other damage sustained.

An old man of 79 years, and a boy of 9, lost their way in the woods on the 23d May, near Whitby, U. C. where they wandered about till the 26th, although nearly four hundred men had been in search of them, and were at last found twelve miles from the place where they had strayed. The woman was in a state of exhaustion, but the boy was still able to gather roots.

THE SEASON.—Hay has been sold in some parts of the U. States, within a few weeks past, at nearly as much per bushel, as superfine wheat flour; and some have been almost as high per bushel as wheat! The latter is recommended to be fed to hogs, as being more economical than either hay or oats for the food of hogs—and many horses are chiefly fed with it! The crop of oats, of the present season, has been nearly destroyed by the drought—the hay crop will be very short, indeed, that of rye will be deficient, and the extra wheat will be small compared with the quantity of land cultivated. Garden products, and other vegetables for table use, are very scarce, and consequently very dear; their quality, also, is inferior. Hay has been sold at 30 and 40, and in some places, by report, at 50 dollars per ton! when flour did not command more than about 45 dollars per barrel.

WESTERN WATERS.—The great tributaries to the mighty Mississippi from the west, have been very destructive because of the extraordinary rise of their waters. The Missouri, at the Manly village, rose seventeen feet perpendicularly in a few hours, and a band of the Sioux, encamped near the Arkansas, 60 or 70 in number, men, women and children, were all swept away by the irresistible flood. The traders have suffered much at several places. The great rise of the waters is attributed to the melting of the snow at the head of the Yellowstone and Chayenne rivers. Great masses of ice had descended the Missouri, in terrible impetuosity and force. The river was four feet higher than ever before known to the oldest residents on its banks.

Many of the American whale-ships, which touch at the Sandwich Islands, bring away one or more of the natives, who are very useful at the oar, and in other services. There are two of these islands now in Nantucket, and another is said to be in the hands of a Sunday school. They are orderly and attentive, and seem ready to learn.

The Buffalo Patriot states that the steamboat Chipewa, which plies between that port and Chippewa Plains, was seized on the 24th ult. by a Canadian officer of the customs, under the charge of having on board contraband goods. The prohibited goods are said to have been put on board without the knowledge of the captain, for the purpose of producing a seizure.

A schoolmaster was lately prosecuted in Oneida county, New York, for the infliction of excessive punishment on one of his pupils, a female, aged 15 years. It was proved that the child was obstinate, and refused to submit to the mandate of the master, who continued to beat her until he had given her one hundred and twenty-four blows, and wore out several feet of birch rods upon her back and arms. Yet the Court intimated that the master was culpable only in discontinuing the punishment before he had completed the child to submit, and the jury actually found a verdict for the defendant.

BOSTON HARBOR.—Some time since, (says Now's Advocate,) we sent \$100 to the Boston Bank, at Boston, which has no doubt received, although we have not had an acknowledgment of its receipt. We have received from James Workman and Christian Rodolph, another hundred dollars, which we have also transmitted, making \$200 in all, from the liberal citizens of New Orleans.

The Pittsburgh Gazette gives an account of the detection of a company of unchartered bankers or counterfeiters, near Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio. Colonel George Darrow,

Colonel William Ashler, and Captain James Brown, have been arrested, and are to be tried next September. The discovery was made by Mr. Farr, who had been a long time engaged in making observations, and for this purpose became a partner, and took the oath of secrecy, which binds the swearer to murder any member who shall reveal the secrets of the company. Among the counterfeit notes mentioned in his evidence, are \$5 notes of the Manufacturers' Bank of Pennsylvania; \$100 notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania; and he named a person, who was expected to arrive with \$200,000 in notes of 5, 10, and \$20 on the Western Reserve Bank.

The Carolinian, published at Salisbury, (N. C.) says: We were a few days since informed by Mr. Angus Chisholm, living 30 miles from this town, a short distance from the Narrows, on the east side of the York river, in Montgomery county, that considerable quantities of gold have of late been found on his land. There are, at this time, from 30 to 100 hands constantly at work there, and their finding averages from two to five pennyweights per man per diem. The gold is 25 to 28 carats fine, and is found in beautiful particles, from the size of a pin-head to that of a hickory-nut. Mr. Chisholm has obtained, in one way and another, about 4,000 dollars worth of gold this year.

Wm. C. Moore was convicted of murder in the second degree, at the June term of the Baltimore city court. It appeared in evidence that the negro woman whom he had killed, came to his house and used abusive language to him, on which he put her out of the house. In the street they had an affray in which the negro woman was injured, and afterwards in the house of a neighbor, she took place in which the prisoner drew a pistol from under his coat and fired it at her—the ball severing one of the femoral arteries, of which wound she died.

The trial of Charlotte Fish vs. Henry Wyman, for a breach of the marriage contract, came on before the circuit court in Jefferson county, (N. Y.) on the 12th ult. The testimony, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, disclosed a scene of the most deliberate seduction and cold-hearted depravity that ever disgraced the human character. After receiving the charge from the court, the jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff for Three Thousand Dollars damages, the full amount claimed in the declaration.

The Kentucky Commentator of the 17th ult. says, "the summer term of the Harrison Circuit Court, commenced on Monday last. As a matter of course, an attempt was made to get a jury to try Isaac B. Doby, but there was no expectation that a full jury could be obtained. Not one was received on Monday; since which, we have no accounts from there."

A singular visit was recently made to a small peninsula on the Erie river by eight large Pelicans. Mr. Greenwood, of the U. States' forces, killed seven of them at one shot, and the other escaped. These are the first, it is said, that have ever been seen in this part of the world. The largest measured about eight feet from one end of the wing to the other; and about four feet from the toe to the tip of the bill.

Mr. Noah discontinued the New York Advocate on the 1st instant, and the next day issued the first number of the New York Enquirer, to be conducted under a new direction. This paper will be printed on an entirely new type, press and materials. The Advocate had moved at the four hundred and eightieth number. Mr. Noah promises in his first paper an exposure of the causes which have led to this publication.

An examination of a select number of the scholars in the Rev. David Harris' new Catechism, at Saint de St. Marie, Michigan Territory, containing Religious exercises, Geography, and other questions, Historical facts, and common things necessary to be known at an early age, took place at the Post school, Fort Brady, on Sunday, April 30th, 1826, before Lieut. Colonel Lawrence, Mr. Major N. S. Clarke, Surgeons L. Foot and Z. Pitcher, of the U. S. Army, (School Committee) and several ladies and gentlemen, on which occasion the following young Misses obtained certificates: L. V. Clarke, S. Hoffman, L. Allen, and R. Johnson. The preceptor, Mr. McGary, (formerly of Philadelphia) used the questions proposed in the examination, the questions proposed in the examination, and the audience retired, much gratified at the proficiency and combined exertions of their juvenile friends.

THE SEA SERPENT.—The Hartford, (Conn.) Times, contains the following additional notice of the Sea Serpent—there is no doubt now, on the minds of the most sceptical, we believe, that the great waters of the neighbouring coast, is infested by some living monster in the shape of a serpent, and that this being has been frequently seen and described by nearly all the coasters from Boston to Maine, and yet no attempt, or at best an abortive one has been made to take Leviathan prisoner.

Hartford, Conn. June 16.

Messrs. Editors—I would inform you that on my passage from Boston, on board the ship Iris, of this place, on the 19th of June, 8 o'clock, A. M. Capt. David Light bearing about N. W. 3 leagues, we discovered a large sea fish or monster which we supposed to be the Sea Serpent. When first discovered, we saw a considerable wake or ripple in the water to the seaward of us as we were proceeding, we perceived his head about 4 feet above the surface of the water, making his course about our bow—when ahead of us, distant about 60 or 80 yards, we discovered parts of his back which appeared above the surface of the water, and should judge his length to be from 40 to 60 feet—his circumference we could not ascertain as he passed our bow. We stood for him with about a three knot breeze, but found we could not overtake him.

The above can be testified by myself and 7 others on board.

CHARLES GOODSPEED,

Master of the ship Iris.

PENNSYLVANIA PENITENTIARY.

The western penitentiary of Pennsylvania is situated in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh. For workmanship and excellence of design, it is not surpassed by any building of the kind in the United States. The form is that of an octagon, enclosing an area of about two acres and three fourths. The main or front building, is one hundred and twenty-two feet in length, and forty-six feet high, and flanked by two circular towers, all surrounded by a wall five feet in height, and has two other towers, placed at an equal distance from the main building. The whole is built of heavy stone, and exhibits very much the appearance of an ancient castle. The masonry grating of the windows and the indented masonry work, give it rather a gloomy and sombre aspect—but, altogether, it is a very majestic and formidable pile. As solitary confinement, without any kind of labor, is contemplated in this prison, the greater part of the ground enclosed has been built up with cells. These are 192. They are built of brick and stone, are one story high, and form a very beautiful circle. The cells are each 6 feet by 7, with a large iron ring in the centre, to which the convict will be chained; and, as a further security,

each apartment is provided with double doors—one in the inside, wood, with a small opening, for the admission of light, air, and provision; the other, on the outside, of heavy iron, with ingenious and powerful fastenings. Here will the victim of crime have to expiate his offences in a manner that must convey more terror to the minds of wicked men than all the systems of punishment devised in our country. Immured and shut out almost from the light of heaven; cut off from all intercourse with his fellow creatures, not even the voice of his keeper will ever break upon his solitude, nor will he see him, except, through the little wicket of his prison door, he renders the means of sustenance—without books, without tools, without any thing to lull and soothe that conscience, which, like an eternal and undying worm, must prey upon his heart, in short, without even a nail to stretch upon the wall, another day to those which he has spent there, will the criminal have to drag out the term of his miserable incarceration. Every thing relative to the penitentiary, has been done in that elegant and substantial manner which reflects great credit on Mr. Evans, the architect, and Messrs. Hauman and Farman the builders. Convicts will, probably, be received this year. The establishment will have cost, when completed, about \$180,000.

SLAVERY.

The spirit of slave-holding in the southern states, is well illustrated by the following melancholy occurrence. A young man in one of the southern states, having many slaves, became alarmed on account of his sinful state, and he sought and found mercy and pardon, through Jesus Christ. Immediately after this, he was strongly exercised on the subject of emancipating his slaves, and finally resolved to do so. Against this determination some of his relations strongly remonstrated. Every method was resorted to, in order to dissuade him from his purpose, but in vain. One evening, when he was about accomplishing this benevolent purpose, while standing at his own door, a fire was discharged at him, the ball of which went through his heart, and he fell dead! It was said, even in the public prints, and we have not learned that the assertion was ever contradicted, that this diabolical act was perpetrated by a near relation of his own, to prevent the contemplated emancipation of his slaves.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

In the general report of the president and directors of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, we have the following interesting statistical paragraph: "In the report of 1824, it was suggested that steamboats, drawing but little water, might be advantageously employed in navigating the river Susquehanna. The experiment has since been successfully made. The Junata branch has been penetrated by a steamboat to Lewistown, the western branch to Williamsport, and the northern beyond the extreme boundary of the state. The importance of the traffic of that vast river is daily developing. During the months of March and April last, alone, there passed Marietta, a large four-masted schooner, 65 keel-boats, 894 keels and 813 keels, which, at a moderate estimate, were valued at upwards of 1,100,000 dollars; and that, independent of the wheat, iron, coal, lumber, &c. which were transported along its banks, either for the purpose of commerce, or the supply of the adjacent country. The public papers also inform us that, in one day in April, 71 keels and 40 keels, besides keel-boats, passed the same village."

New-York, according to the last census, has a population of one million three hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and twelve. Pennsylvania, one million forty nine thousand four hundred and fifty-eight. New-York has a military force of one hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-three. Pennsylvania one hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and twelve. The difference between the population and the military force of the two states, by which it will appear that Pennsylvania exceeds her rival state by twenty thousand men, is thus explained by the editor of the Freeman's Journal:—

We have heard it said that the manner or fashion of taking a census in New-York, is very different from what it is in Pennsylvania. In our state, we religiously consider none but inhabitants in our census-making. But they manage these things better elsewhere. For example, the city of New-York is said to contain 50,000 strangers at any time—these, if they were more numerous, would constitute the population of New-York; we are unable to say, but if the contractions we have above stated, can be reconciled upon any other principle, we should be glad of an opportunity to enlighten ourselves as well as our readers. As it is, we suspect the truth simply to be, that Pennsylvania has a greater population than New-York.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of June, London papers, of the 30th of May have been received.

The sum of £16,000 pounds have been collected in London towards the relief of the prevalent ague distemper.

It was expected that parliament would be prorogued on the 1st of June, to which day the house of commons had adjourned.

A London ministerial paper says that Mr. Stuart Wortley, one of three members of parliament recently in this country, is to be called to the house of peers by the title of Lord Wortley.

The London Morning Chronicle of May 20, says, Amelia Opie, the popular author, is now in London, attending the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends.

The Drama.

Our townsman, Mr. Forrest, commenced the fulfilment of his engagement with the Manager, on Wednesday evening, in the character of Othello. Many circumstances conspired to render such an evening an unexampled one for an aspirant for public applause and public patronage. It is entirely contrary to the order and regular customs of our good city to attend regular dramatic exhibitions in the summer; it was the night immediately following the national festival, when watchings, not fastings, induce ardent desires for a feather bed. In addition to these weighty considerations, the rain descended in torrents during the day, nor once pretermitted its incessant patterings to give the friends of the drama a chance to buy a ticket, or make use of it with any hopes of a dry coat. With all these opposing obstacles, however, Mr. Forrest drew a respectable audience, composed of an unusually large proportion of ladies—so much has been made of the part of Othello by the recent masterly performance of Mr. Keen, that an attempt to seize a laurel for a junior brow in the personation of the Moor, is little short of temerity. Mr. Forrest, however, acquitted himself manfully. It is the nature of Mr. Keen's performance to centre particular attraction, and intense interests in those parts of a play—the third act of Othello is a wonderful instance, illustrative of the remark. How well that master of the scene acquitted himself, we need not say—'twas great—astonishing—it was a natural consequence that the audience should post-

pone their judgment of Mr. Forrest's Othello until he should have passed the ordeal of the fourth act. We would not be so unkind to Mr. Forrest as to say publicly that he equaled Keen, but it is due to the genius which he possesses, and to his great exertions, to say that, Keen aside, the third act of Othello has never been better performed upon our boards. It would be easy to designate passages of peculiar excellence in other acts of the tragedy, where Mr. Forrest appeared, but in one or two instances at least, to have discovered, and to display beauties that had escaped other performers. We had noted a few errors, but a friendly personal hint will suffice—fortunately for Mr. Forrest's just fame, he is always ready to improve by judicious criticism. Mr. Forrest acquitted himself on Thursday evening, to the delight of his auditors. His Othello was a finished piece of acting; we have never seen so particular in his passages, but we may observe that the address to his attendant, Iago, never was exceeded upon our boards—there were passages of so much real excellence as to deserve the highest commendation, as they did indeed receive the most unbounded applause. We have rarely if ever seen the whole of an audience so completely gratified as with this evening's performance. The impression which Mr. Forrest is now making upon our citizens, will be highly to his advantage in a winter engagement. Mr. L. Hey appeared in the afternoon, the Review, at Caledon Quarters, and was warmly greeted by his friends. He performed the Master of all work creditably, and gave promise of future success in this line of characters.

The Broadway Circus, N. Y. was opened on the afternoon of the 4th, and the usual equestrian performances were gone through—they commenced with the Poney Races, or Tom and Jerry at Fpsom, at two o'clock precisely, and concluded with the Hunted Taylor.

Kirby, the celebrated clown, well known as chief of the pantomime, died suddenly in New York on Sunday last.

Miss Kelly is engaged at the Providence Theatre. Her appearance there is anticipated with much interest. Her performance of the Equestrian performances were gone through—they commenced with the Poney Races, or Tom and Jerry at Fpsom, at two o'clock precisely, and concluded with the Hunted Taylor.

The N. Y. La Fayette Theatre opened on Tuesday evening. On the scene of the ring has been erected a commodious pit. Many improvements have been made in the establishment, and the proprietor has obtained an excellent company of comedians. The stage is the largest in the United States, and the whole stock of horses that are formerly used in the ring have been retained, to bring out the most dramatic with great effect. The house will be lighted with gas.

One of the Rochester N. Y. theatres has been discontinued by order of the trustees. Mr. Maywood is performing at the other.

The British Press says, "a report is very prevalent in the green room of Drury Lane Theatre, that Mr. Price, the American manager, will take the lead in the direction of that theatre next season. Keen has received offers of engagement from both that establishment and Covent Garden, but it is not yet known to which of them he will accede."

Weber's health is so much impaired, that he has been directed by his physicians to leave England.

The only theatre now open in Rome is that of Valle, where the Gazza Lupa is performed alternately with miserable Comedies and Tragedies. But this is not to be wondered at, since, on the one hand, the Government leaves the regulation of these public amusements to an ignorant contractor; and, on the other hand, the public will not pay more to be better entertained. Besides this, there is no ordinance for the Theatres has just been published, which plays shows, how little the Government desires to encourage the dramatic art, and how much it wishes that the superior class should amuse themselves in some other way. The following are some of the articles of this ordinance:—The performances shall not begin later than nine o'clock, and end at half past eleven, except on Thursdays, when they may continue till twelve. Only a certain number of persons shall be admitted into the pit, and those who have no winter ticket (contramurque) shall be turned out. Whoever stands up in the pit shall be arrested, and pay five scudi. Whoever puts on his hat shall be immediately turned out. If the contractor acts in the small, particular contravention to the present ordinance, he shall pay a fine of fifty scudi. An actor who allows himself any indecent gesture, or uses an expression that is not in the prompter's book, shall be sent for five years to the galleys. Only a certain number shall be repaid. Whoever disputes in the theatre with an agent of the authorities shall be turned out. Whoever strikes a blow in the theatre, without weapons, shall be sent to the galleys for ten years. Whoever appears in the theatre, with a weapon of any kind, shall be sentenced to the galleys for life; or, if he has sufficient cause to show that he is innocent, and who opposes the officers, are to be arrested, and, on the evidence of a soldier, and of another witness, sentenced to six months imprisonment."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1826.

pendence is celebrated by the citizens of Baltimore, with the usual accompaniments of joy. A large number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, taking from the River Susquehanna, met at the Washington Hotel in the city of Baltimore, and having organized themselves by the choice of General Louis Evans, of Mill Creek county, as President, John S. Stokely, Esq. of Lincoln county, and William Child, Esq. of Lancaster county, as Vice Presidents, and S. H. Wilson, Esq. of Centre county, as Secretary, they partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion by Mrs. Barr. After the cloth was removed, the Declaration of Independence was read by the Secretary, and a number of toasts were drunk, accompanied by an excellent band of music.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in the city of Washington on Tuesday, with great manifestations of public respect. The day was ushered in by salutes of artillery, which made the welkin ring. At the appointed hour, the Volunteer Companies of the city assembled on the plain North of the President's House, a marching band was paid to the President of the United States by the Military; and, after receiving the President, Vice President, Heads of Departments, &c. the procession moved off, along the Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Cap-

